

SEGHILL
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND THE
Sanitary Inspector,
FOR THE YEAR 1932.

BLYTH:
Printed by R. Stebbings, Bridge Street.

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SEGHILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1932.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Seghill Urban District Council.**

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Report for the Year 1932, in accordance with Circular 1269.

Section A. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: 1,427 acres.

Registrar General's estimate of Population 1932:—2,671.

Number of inhabited houses (end of 1932) according to

Rate Books, 634.

Rateable value: £8,000.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £30.

The chief industry is Coal Mining. A few girls and men are employed at the local Brick works, and also at one in an adjoining district. These industries do not appear to have a deleterious effect on the health of the populace, but of course the low wages at present in the coal industry leaves very little (if any) margin in the family budget; except in the case of the very good "managing wives."

Sickness upsets the whole menage as witnessed during the recent Influenza epidemic. Then the Public Assistance funds get more calls.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) MEDICAL. A part time Medical Officer of Health, acting also as Medical Officer to the Child Welfare Centre, Public Vaccinator, and District Medical Officer under the Poor Law Acts.

(b) OTHERS. A full time Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor (shared with another district), a Health Visitor supplied by the County.

Veterinary Services, Public Analyst, and a Vaccination Officer are employed by the County and Public Assistance Committee.

The local midwives are not subsidised by the Local Authority.

Food Inspection is carried out by the County.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year.

Live Births:—

Legitimate: 27 males, 17 females. Total 44.

Illegitimate: 0 males, 3 females. Total 3.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 18.3.

Still-births: 1 male, 1 female. Total 2.

Rate per 1,000, total (live and still) births: 40.5.

Deaths: 16 males, 13 females. Total 29.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population: 10.9.

Deaths from Puerperal causes (headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's short lists).

Deaths from Puerperal causes:

No. 29. Puerperal sepsis: None.

No. 30. Other Puerperal causes: One.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants, per 1,000 live births: 80.5.

Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births: 40.

Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 40.

Deaths from Measles (all ages): None.

Deaths from Whooping Coughs (all ages): None.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age): None.

Particulars of any unusual or excessive mortality during the year which has received or required comment:—None.

SECTION B.

(II.) NURSING IN THE HOME.

The District Nurse provided by the County Nursing Service is supported by a very small weekly subscription collected from each member of the Local Society, with a few voluntary subscriptions and donations; all the people do not pay to this association, and it is necessary to get up local concerts, etc., to help out. Others do not pay until they think they may require her services, so that at times the work is carried on with great difficulty. Her duties are to attend sickness and accidents in the home and minor dressings at her house. She is a C.M.B., and attends midwifery cases in their homes.

No cases of Infectious Disease are attended at home, and most cases of Fevers, etc., are sent to the Infectious Hospital. There is thus no provision for the nursing of infectious disease in the home.

Another Nurse, also C.M.B., resides in the district and attends Midwifery cases in their homes and general cases of sickness and injury. She attends at a dressing room at the Colliery and does minor dressings for the employees working there.

(III.) Laboratory facilities have not been changed, examination is carried out at the County Laboratory, of Sputum, swabs, etc., and also of water, milk and foodstuffs.

(IV.) No Local Acts, special orders, or general adoptive Acts and bye-laws relating to the public health came into force during 1932.

(V.) Hospitals. No changes have taken place recently in hospital services, except the establishment of a new and well equipped Dental Hospital in Newcastle-upon-Tyne (voluntary).

(VI.) No changes in ambulance facilities, which are quite adequate for the ordinary needs of the community.

(VII.) No new clinics or treatment centres have been established in the vicinity.

3. Applies in part only. No changes have taken place in the arrangements for Health Visiting, institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children, and homeless children.

4. Does not apply.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

(1) WATER.

No extension of supplies has been necessary and no suspicion of any contamination. The old houses are supplied by standpipes and the Council houses by taps in each house. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. The water has not been analysed and reported on to me.

(2) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There have been no further developments in the sewage disposal since the connection to the Seaton Burn scheme main sewer.

Rivers and Streams. No action has been taken to check pollution of any streams in the area.

(3) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No conversions have taken place during the year. Numbers of Closets of each type are as follows:—

Privy ashpits 24, with 6 open ashpits.

Privy ashclosets, 430.

Waterclosets, 180.

(4) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There has been no change in the methods of scavenging, canvas covers for the carts were promised, but if those I have seen are "the ones," they appear to be "old sacking" and decidedly inadequate, also they are not always used even in windy weather. The old high carts are noisome with their iron-tyred wheels and jolting progress.

With the changing of the road surfaces to Tar-Mac: the present method becomes primitive.

The work is done by contract.

Dry house refuse and the refuse from earth closets and privies is collected in high open carts and carried through the streets to a dump, usually at a distance from the main roads. Some may be spread on agricultural land, but as very little of the land in the neighbourhood is worked for growing crops, the presence of rubbish in the nature of glass bottles and jars, tin cans and broken household ware, would require removal before being used as manure, and farmers cannot afford much labour these days. Much more household refuse and that from the shops could be burned if the proprietors would take the trouble.

In one part of the district the refuse is being used to fill up an old watercourse (which has been straightened), and in another part the refuse is being deposited to fill up a "sunk" place near another water course.

It has been recommended that a covered mechanical vehicle might be used, with this I concur, for it is evident that the contractors will not keep their carts covered.

We have no cesspools to deal with now in the district.

The Sanitary Inspector's report is appended.

(IV.) No action has been necessary in regard to Smoke Abatement.

(V.) We have no premises used as Lodging Houses, Tents, Vans or Sheds used as dwellings, and no premises used for offensive trades. Also no underground sleeping rooms.

(VI.) No other sanitary matters require attention.

The disposal of the dead is usually interment in the local Churchyard, I can only comment that in some instances there is a tendency to keep bodies rather long in houses where there is barely sufficient accommodation for the living.

(VII.) There are no rag-flock manufacturers in the district, neither any premises where it is used or sold.

(5) SCHOOLS.

New and up-to-date schools have now been opened and are in use in addition to the old ones. Nothing need be said about the new ones. but the sanitary arrangements at one of the old schools is crude to say the least of it. There is ample water supply.

Housing.

(2) Owing to some doubt as to the prospects in coal mining there cannot be a very definite view given as to the housing requirements in this district, but one thing is very certain, we could do with a good number of "low rented" small houses for the young married couples. The type erected recently for the old people would be economic, and much better than this sub-letting, which is so prevalent; of course this would entail strict regulation of numbers in each house, but a little system would keep things straight, a simple matter in a small district.

I am not enthusiastic about the accommodation in the smaller new Council houses. It is quite evident that a woman was not consulted on the scheme. Even the bedrooms are not suitable for beds, i.e., there is a "draught" wherever a bed is placed, and there is no provision of space for a sick patient to be placed downstairs (a very necessary proceeding when Mother has to carry on her house work and look after a sick child or husband).

In spite of the fact that work is not always to be had, quite a number of people with no connections with the district are housed here. Against that may be placed those who for reasons known to themselves prefer to live at a distance and still work at the colliery or have other business in the place.

Forty small houses in flats would be a good investment as a start. Forty houses of the type of the No. 1 housing scheme—but at more reasonable rents—is perhaps a modest estimate.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1.	<i>Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—</i>		
	(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	9	
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	9	
	(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	9	
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	9	
	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation		none
	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation		none
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers		none
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>		
	A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.		
	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs		none

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.							
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
C.—Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1930.							
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders became operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	none
(4) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	none

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY. All farms and Dairies in the district were inspected, no samples were taken or examined for bacterial content or tubercle during the year.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS. Meat, Slaughter Houses, Shops and Vehicles were inspected during the year.

(c) No action was taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations 1923 and 1927, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.

(d) There are no laboratories for Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food other than the County Laboratories.

(e) Nothing has been done on a large scale in regard to dissemination of knowledge on Nutrition.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Disease and other Diseases.

(2) GENERAL. As usual we have had few cases of Infectious Disease. We can only suspect that infection is obtained in some of the surrounding districts; it is really surprising when one considers the constant goings and comings of the inhabitants by 'bus, etc., that we do not get more. So many cases of Scarlet Fever are very slight in effects on the patients that no doubt many are not recognised. The Rash may not be noticed, and general malaise and sickness, if any, may be attributed to any other cause, and medical advice not sought.

Diphtheria antitoxin is used where ever possible without delay, before the case is sent to hospital. We have only an old case of "Encephalitis" in the district at present. We have had no Puerperal Fever for years, so no connection can be traced to Scarlet Fever.

Pneumonia is usually with us, but it is extremely rare to have any evidence of direct infection.

Hospital accommodation has, so far, given us no worry.

It has not been necessary to make any selection of cases for admission to hospital, so far, the only qualification necessary was the presence of the disease.

Whooping cough and Measles are still debarred from Hospital. There have been no cases sent from the schools.

No use has been made of the examinations of pathological and bacteriological specimens, as it has not been necessary.

It has not been necessary for any vaccinations to be performed by the M.O.H. as such under Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations.

No special attention has been necessary in regard to locally contracted Anthrax, Epidemic Jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever, or Psittacosis.

It has not been necessary to make use of any facilities for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons.

Cases of Infectious Disease have their clothing, bedding and persons disinfected there.

Mosquitoes are not so common as they used to be.

Rats frequent the refuse dumps and places where horses are kept, also farm buildings.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Scarlet Fever—7 cases, no deaths. Ages 4 to 14 years, average 5 to 7 years.

Diphtheria.—3 cases, no deaths (a death shown on report refers to a case sent to hospital at the end of the previous year).

Pneumonia—11 cases, 2 deaths.

No Smallpox, Puerperal Fever or Pyrexia, no Enteric, and no other infectious disease.

Cancer.

Usual sites: Digestive organs with an occasional "Breast case." Usual age: Fourth and Fifth decades.

The fear of Cancer is so prevalent that it is rarely necessary to impart any warnings, except perhaps to foolish persons who, dreading the disease, yet conceal it as long as possible, often until it is too late for operation.

Prevention of Blindness.

Serious cases of injury or disease of the eyes are sent to the special departments at Newcastle-on-Tyne as soon as possible.

Tuberculosis.

No action taken under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The only new case of Tuberculosis notified during 1932 was that of a woman aged 65 years, who had been suffering from Diabetes for years and suddenly developed an acute pulmonary Tuberculosis, which ended the case very rapidly. I do not know of any cases not notified.

The case mentioned was the only Tuberculosis death in the district for the year, and properly should be a Diabetic Death, as she was dying of Diabetes and its effects before the Tuberclé put the finish to the case.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

We have had no cases of Ophthalmia neonatorum for years, thanks to precautions and prophylactic treatment at birth. Absence of Gonococcal infections also plays its part.

General Remarks.

The Birth rate is down in 1932. Number of infant deaths is also down. Scarlet Fever has been present but only to the extent of a few cases (seven cases). I notice that this sort of thing occurs from time to time. Four cases of Diphtheria against three the previous year, as they developed within a very short time of each other, there was evidently direct infection, probably at school.

Tuberculosis was remarkable by its absence from the usual young victim. Generally speaking the year shows an improvement.

The removal of refuse and disposal of same, deserve consideration, it is evident that Contract is *not* the way to get the work done. I quite understand that it is considered a "dirty" job and it is difficult to get the inhabitants to help in keeping the place clean, but unless there is co-operation between the council, the public and the Sanitary squad, we shall not progress; a little of the old spirit of doing a job as well as one's attainments permit, however menial it may be, that each worker is a cog in the wheel with his function to perform, and we might then be able to see Seghill as a clean place, where it is as safe to walk at night as by day.

I have the Honour to be

Your Obedient Servant,

PERCIVAL HENDERSON.

M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., &c.

Medical Officer of Health,

Seghill Urban District Council,

April 15th, 1933.

SEGHILL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1932.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Seghill Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1932.
Adopted Acts

Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1890.
(Parts I & III).
Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.
Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Roads and Streets.

During 1932 all roads and streets in the Area were very well maintained.

The following works were carried out:—

Pit Lane was re-surfaced for a distance of 400 square yards, and 50 yards of kerb were laid.

New Square was greatly improved by making up the road, and 1,800 square yards were re-surfaced, and 20 yards of kerb laid.

The major portion of Flat Top Row was excavated, penned and re-surfaced. The eastern section was widened by setting back the fence to Burn's Garden, and the ground was re-surfaced. This gives easy access to Post Office Row.

The whole of the back street of Blaketown was excavated, penned and re-surfaced, and the eastern end was similarly dealt with. Seventy-five yards of footpath and 25 yards of kerb were laid.

Whitehead's Yard was excavated, penned and re-surfaced, and the entrance walls were pulled down.

Patching repairs were carried out to Blue Row, North View, Burn's Yard and Chapel Row.

Ten Bus Stop Signs were painted and re-lettered.

One new seat was provided on Delaval Road.

West Farm footpath was ashed.

The condition of the streets on the No. 1 Housing Scheme is gradually becoming worse, and should receive your attention.

I would recommend the annual surface spraying of sections of your roads and streets, now that these have been brought up to a reasonable standard, to retain them in good condition.

Sewerage.

The sewers in the district are connected to the Seaton Burn Valley Joint Sewer, and were working satisfactorily during the year.

All drains and sinks were given close attention, and choked drains, which were of frequent occurrence, were promptly cleared.

To afford access for examination purposes, three manholes were provided on the sewer in New Square. 50 yards of 4" drain were laid, 12 sinks provided to the houses, and 1 gully was fixed.

150 yards of new 6" sewer were laid from the Golf Course under the Hartley Main Collieries' railway to drain Whitehead's Buildings, and five manholes were built. Seven houses were provided with slop sinks.

44 yards of new drain were laid and tested, and connected to the sewer in The Crescent for houses in course of erection.

Seven yards of 4" drain were laid and tested in connection with alterations to Bee Hive Inn.

25 yards of 6" drain were laid in Flat Top Row, 1 manhole built, and 2 gullies provided.

30 yards of 4" drain were laid in Blaketown, 3 manholes built, and 4 gullies provided.

The size, level and condition of many sewers in the older parts of the area give rise to frequent stoppages. In the event of a Privy Conversion Scheme being undertaken, many of these will have to be re-laid and enlarged.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the district is taken in bulk from the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company, and distributed through your own system of mains.

Defects on the mains were repaired in Church Road, Station Road, Barrass Row, Seghill Station, Delaval Road, Mare Close, Pit Cottages, Mill Lane, Blaketown, Blue Row and other places. These defects are of frequent occurrence and are often due to subsidence.

A new tap standard was fixed behind Barrass Row. Two existing taps were moved to improved positions, and a new tap was provided in New Square. Three taps were moved to new positions, and sinks and drains laid to them in Flat Top Row.

A service pipe and tap were renewed in the back street of Blaketown.

Two meters were repaired, and a new 1" meter was fixed in the Colliery Yard. Owing to subsidence, the water main in Blue Row was fractured, and the 2" supply meter to the Hartley Main Collieries was damaged. A new 3" meter was fixed, and a brick chamber built.

Two water services were provided for two houses in course of erection in The Crescent, and one for houses and shops in course of erection in Station Road.

The Trustees of the Methodist Chapel laid a new water service to this building, and materials were supplied to them by the Council. The cost of such materials was charged against them.

The total consumption of water for the year was 21,392,000 gallons, as against 20,304,000 gallons for 1931. The daily consumption was 58,608 gallons, as against 55,627 for 1931. The consumption per head per day was 22½ gallons, as against 21·4 for 1931.

Scavenging.

The scavenging of house refuse is carried out by Contract. The refuse is removed by carts to tips provided by the Council.

Most of the refuse is now tipped at the Golf Course, and some is deposited in the disused sewage beds instead of at Ladysmith.

Complaints as to the scavenging of the district were numerous, and the Contractor was written several times to remedy the state of affairs.

Two iron covers for the scavenging carts were provided by the Council at a cost of £10 10s. 0d., but were not in use at the close of the year.

The total cost of scavenging for the year was £269, equal to 8/6d. per house per annum.

Informal notice was served on the owners of houses in Barrass Row, New Square, Chapel Row, Spice Cake Row, Blaketown, Old Mill, Old Fold and Station Terrace to repair defective privies. These were complied with.

Under the present Contract system this highly important Public Health Service is unsatisfactorily carried out. The method of removing refuse in open carts is insanitary due to refuse and dust falling from the vehicles on to the public streets, and the regular emptying and collecting of house refuse by contract is never carried out in accordance with the Specification. I strongly recommend the Council to consider the advisability of carrying out this work by direct labour.

Sanitary Accommodation.

There are 634 houses in the district, and of these only 180 are provided with water closets. The remainder have privies and ash pits. It is hoped that in the coming year these will be converted to the water carriage system.

Twenty-seven W.C.'s and 24 Sanitary Bins were provided to new and existing buildings during the year.

Public Lighting.

There are 95 public lamps in the district. These were kept in good repair, and regularly inspected.

Six new brackets were fixed, and repairs to other fittings were carried out as required.

Street lighting terminated on the 17th April, and commenced again on the 1st September.

Private Street Works.

The making up of Back East View and West View, and Back Cheviot View under the Private Street Works Act, 1892, was completed in February, and the Final Apportionment Notices were served on the respective frontagers.

The ascertained cost of the works was about 18% less than the estimated cost.

Housing.

Repairs to water pipes, boilers and fittings in the houses on Housing Schemes Nos. 1 and 2 were numerous. The houses in No. 2 Scheme were painted by Contract during the summer.

The remaining 24 Flats in No. 3 Scheme were completed and occupied by March. The roads and sewers in connection with this Scheme were laid by direct labour and were completed in April. Fourteen gullies were provided.

Four houses and two shops were in course of erection by Private Enterprise at the close of the year.

Infectious Diseases.

Four cases of Diphtheria and seven of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. All were removed to Hospital, and the premises were fumigated.

Plans.

The following plans were submitted and approved:—

1.	Additions and alterations to premises	...	...	5
2.	Temporary Buildings	...	...	1
3.	Dwelling Houses	...	...	4
4.	Shops	...	...	2
5.	Road and Building Lines	...	...	1
6.	Gas Mains	...	...	1
				—
				14
				—

Fire Brigade.

One fire occurred during the year at Middle Farm when three stacks were involved.

Fire Brigade Notices were printed and have been exhibited in various buildings.

Meat Inspection.

I inspected seven pigs slaughtered for food, and found them in good condition.

Slaughter Houses.

Three premises are licensed as Slaughter Houses in this district. These are conducted in a satisfactory manner, and no complaints were necessary.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk Retailers.

There are nine registered producers and retailers of milk. One retailer's certificate was issued during the year.

There are three cowsheds, and on inspection they were found in good order.

Factories and Workshops.

One Factory (Brickworks) and two workshops (Joiner and Blacksmith) exist in the area. Proper sanitary accommodation is provided.

Petrol Stores.

One Petroleum Spirit Store is licensed, and is kept under proper conditions.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANTHONY DORIN,

Sanitary Inspector.

11th April, 1933.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Sanitary Officer's Order, 1926, Art. 19(15).

District : SEGILLI, U.D.		Number of Inspections during year.	Number of Defects or Contr'ventions of Byelaws.	Number outstanding from previous year.	TOTAL.	Number remedied after letter or interview.
Population 2,612.						
Name of Inspector : ANTHONY DORIN, C.R.S.I.						
Structural Defects (Summary of Sheet II.)	9					
Defective Food Store	...					
Dampness	...					
Overcrowding	...					
Nuisances	...	50	50	50	50	50
Water Supply						
Insufficient	...					
Unsatisfactory	...					
Drainage.	...					
Insufficient	...	30	30	30	30	30
Defective	...					
Sanitary Conveniences.	...					
Insufficient	...	30	30	30	30	30
Defective	...					
Shops, Food Stores, etc.	...					
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	8	8	8	8	8
Slaughter Houses	...	+	+	+	+	+
Tents, Vans, &c.	...	4	4	4	4	4
Offensive Trades	...					
Workshops and Workplaces	...					
Keeping of Animals	...					
Insanitary Ashpits & Receptacles	...					
Ashpits improperly used	...					
Offensive accumulations	...					
Smoke Nuisances	...					
Petrol Stores	...					
						2

Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925.

Tabular Statement as required by Article 31, for the Year 1932.

Houses Erected during the Year:—

	With State assistance.	Unaided.	Total.
(a) By Local Authority ..	24	—	24
(b) By other Bodies or Persons	—	—	—

1 Unfit Dwelling Houses:

2. Remedy of Defects without service of Formal Notices :

NONE.

3. Action Under Statutory Powers:

A Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 (retrospective) :

NONE

B Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

NONE

C Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1925 (retrospective):

NONE

Any action taken under Housing Act, 1930, S. 17, 18, 23.
NONE

Summary of Work Effected.

Sanitary Conveniences

Drainage

Water Supply

		After Letter or Interview.	By Council.	After Stat't'y Notice	Total.
Privies abolished	...				
,, repaired	...	50			50
Privy ashpits abolished	...				
,, ,, roofed or repaired					
Pail-closets abolished...	...				
Water-closets provided	...	3	24		27
,, ,, repaired	...				
Sanitary bins provided	...		24		24
,, ,, renewed	...				
New drains constructed	...	51	255		306 yards
Drains repaired or reconstructed			30		30
Additional gullies provided	...		21		21
Old gullies replaced	...				
Scullery sinks provided	...		24		24
,, waste-pipes repaired	...		50		50
,, ,, ,, trapped	...				
Yards repaired or reconstructed					

Sources closed or discontinued — No. of houses affected —

New service provided 24 No. of houses affected 24

Rivers Pollution.

(none).

Food Inspection.

(none).

Food and Drugs Act.

(none).

